The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XLVII. MONDAY, MAY 9, 1887—TEN PAGES. PRICE

DOCTORS FOR SERVICE.

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MODJESKA.

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OUR REGIMENT
MY UNCLE'S WILL.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!
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ROSINA VOKES
CAT'S-PAW.

STANDARD THEATER.

WINDSOR THEATER.

CRITERION THEATER.

HYDE & BEHMAN'S

LYCEUM'S
NEW YORK GAIETY BURLESQUE COMPANY.

BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG!

S. JACOBS OIL
FOR CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible]

SUNDAY, MAY 6, 1887.

The Rev. Father John Watters of St. John's Catholic Church died last night after an illness of several weeks.

St. Paul's Home, on LaSalle street, a charitable institution for boys, was formally opened by archbishop Feehan yesterday.

[illegible] a special service will be held at the tomb of Gen. Logan in Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, D. C. The Logan Guard of Honor, which keeps watch over the tomb, has the matter in charge. Grand Army companies are invited to send floral tributes.

There is probably as little foundation for the statement that Mr. Parnell is about to retire from the parliamentary leadership on account of ill-health as there is that Sir John Pope Hennessy is about to succeed him as parliamentary leader of the Irish party. Hennessy has been a Tory and a Government pensioner. He was a protégé of Beaconsfield, who found him a useful instrument. He would be entirely obnoxious to Mr. Gladstone. He is a proposed abandonment, and, although he has been understood to be in sympathy with the Home Rulers for some years, it is very doubtful whether he could get an Irish constituency to elect him. He is by no means available for leadership. His character has been portrayed by Trollope, who made him the Phineas Finn of one of his best novels. There are a dozen men of the Irish party of more ability than Hennessy. Dillon, Justin McCarthy, Healy, T. P. O'Connor, or Lord Edward Fitzmaurice would be more acceptable to the Irish people and the British Liberals. The Hennessy story is a fairy tale.

One by one the Colonial Governors are getting under the Gladstonian umbrella. Two weeks ago Winterbotham, one of the silver of them, got back. He was followed by Premier Vivian and Sutton, two Welsh members who are afraid of their constituents. Thursday night Sir Thomas Lewis, a Liberal, which got in out of the rain, and T. E. Ellis, M. P., a South Liberal, one of the members for Merthyr, surrendered at discretion. (Cheers will follow. But the end is not yet.

The letter from the American Commercial Agent at London, Ontario, to the State Department alleging that the Inter-State Commerce law was having a disastrous effect on commerce between this country and Canada has created many pears, as he does not show how such effect could be produced by it. He says that Canadian railways "cannot give a through rate over their own and connecting lines," and that the American seller for the Canadian market "cannot say whether the rate on his goods will be 9c or 10c per 10 pounds." He also says: "Rates are so high that freights that merchants have are groaning, and will fall other parts to purchase if the evil is not corrected." But there is nothing in the law that necessarily produces these inconveniences. It does not prevent Canadian and American railroads from making joint through rates, nor cause either high or irregular rates. The mischief is done entirely by the railroad companies, which refuse to consider the circumstances and conditions affecting their business, and to adapt their charges to them, as the law clearly allows them to do. Their purpose is to annoy the public, embarrass business, overcharge and injure trade, and exercise all the oppression in their power to make the law odious and thereby cause its repeal by the next Congress. But the purpose of the Inter-State Commerce law has been seen through, and the effort has been to render railroad companies odious, instead of the law; and when Congress assembles next fall one of the first acts, in all probability, will be to confer on the Railroad Commissioners the power to fix maximum rates and to limit the highest freight or fare rate between any points to the average rates charged by the railways for the year preceding the enactment of the Inter-State Commerce act. That will be the result of their fatuous and ignorance to make the law odious.

Queer proposal Rose seems to be on the wrong tack in advocating a submission of a proposition to increase the tax levy 25 per cent to a vote of the people at the time of the judicial election in June. The people would certainly vote down such a proposition. They are not prepared to permit the board to expend any more money than the law now authorizes until it is purged of its hostile members. There is also a very strong sentiment, founded on other reasons, against increasing the assessment so as to permit the increase of the levy. The taxpayers of this county are now paying more than their share in the support of the State institutions. They do not want to be saddled with an extra payment, the increase of the tax levy would also encourage legislative extravagance in the Common Council. The best plan to adopt is to submit a proposition for the issue of a charter or half a million dollars' worth of county bonds to the people next fall, when fifteen County Commissioners will be elected under the Cleveland bill—if it passes. The county is bankrupt (we do not mean insolvent). If the contracts for Commissioners on the party ticket next fall, or on a coalition ticket, as the case may be, are of such a character as to merit general support and to inspire public confidence there is no doubt that the proposition to issue bonds to clear off the legal part of the floating debt will be supported by a majority of the voters. Most persons who have given the matter any consideration will agree with Commissioner Sears that quibbles of the various institutions are useless, and that half a million of dollars, perhaps, would be spent judiciously in permanent improvements. The indebtedness floating is a bad state, and there ought to be permanent funding accomplished. The people will willingly vote the money for this work if they are elected that. It will be properly spent. If the city will vote against the proposition, as they did two years ago, when Van Pelt and his hoodle gang tried to get authority to issue bonds, if the bonds are voted and not the money will be immediately available. If the assessment is increased in June the money will not be collected until a year from now. Mr. Rose's proposition will hardly commend itself to the voters and because of the county as they now feel in regard to county affairs. This is generally right in its recommendations, but on this occasion the wind of public opinion blows strongly and coldly in the opposite direction.

THE PRESENT SITUATION

The world of finance and commerce has experienced no remarkable change within the last few days. The business current is a comparatively smooth one, and for the time being stagnant. It is not the rushing stream of five or six weeks ago, and a little sandy here and there is reported; but on the whole it may be said that nearly all activity but some questions are active, while the most speculative phase refuses to harmonize. There is more of steadiness all around—not so much separation of a bona, and very little appreciation of a decided advantage has yet shown as a consequence of legislation in or of labor troubles.

Mercantile business appears to be somewhat less active at the East, and not better at other Western points than in Chicago. It may be described as very good in the city, and much more satisfactory than was generally anticipated. The volume of sales in dry goods is reported to have been fully 10 per cent greater for April than for the corresponding month of last year, and the supply was not much diminished during the last week, while a very good number trade is confidently looked for now that the fine weather season has set in. Groceries are in unusually good demand for this part of the year, and sugars continue very firm, the speculative advance in the latter being more readily conceded by consumers. Hardware has ruled fairly smoother from the very heavy trading of last month, but a fair amount of orders are still received, mostly from near by points. The trade in lumber is good, the greater number of orders coming from the Eastern counties. The iron business is only moderate, being held in check by the uncertainty of the labor question, the strike movements are very discouraging to those who have contemplated the investment of capital in the improvement of real estate. The desire to hold is one exercise by the fact that the May rulings appear to have left a considerable surplus of unfilled work, and the largest mineta are securing considerable to not a few cases.

The market for iron and steel seems to be one of the least satisfactory by comparison with the recent past. The demand is described as "low ebbed," and there is some weakening of prices. But this is chiefly because the productive capacity was so enormously enlarged last year that it is now easy to turn out very much more than the country has ever wanted before this, and the rise in quotations has been sufficient to inflict four importations within the last few months. Rates rail mills are said to be open for orders at $30, or 5 per cent less than was recently accepted. But many of them are reported to be still behind on their orders, and the new railroad mileage already constructed is about 25 per cent greater than that of last year to this date. The coal market also is keen, being in that peculiar phase which has been aptly described as "between hay and grass." The city is pretty well used up, but seasonable goods are in full stock, and the demand for them is not large enough to indicate high bidding for new material. There is some activity from Western points, and wheat is being taken very freely to supply the home consumption of France as well as the United Kingdom. A higher range of prices on breadstuffs has been induced by this and a growing conviction that everywhere, every little wheat remains in the hands of Western farmers, but a good many operators fear that the market here is manufactured. Provisions are in free-case demand here, and the market is actually bare of some varieties of dried fruits.

The market for stocks has been really dull, with the usual slight rise about the middle of the week. The roads that most interest Chicago people, as St. Paul, Northwestern, and Rock Island, have been prominent in strength. The latter went up several points on rumors about the prospective issue of new rights for the stockholders, but it subsequently lost about half the advance. Fort Worth & Denver was the principal sensational feature of the week, making an advance of nearly ten points. There was not much foreign demand for our stocks, the interest of speculators in London, as well as of investors here, being largely supplanted a bit over the conviction that reasons for advance values have been pretty well discussed already, and the offers to place new securities are numerous enough to cause some apprehension among the more conservative that the thing is being overdone. The April earnings of the principal railroads show an increase of about 17 per cent over those of a year ago, and the weekly exponents say that the Inter-State Commerce law would work injury to the railroads is being gradually dissipated. Money is backer is very cheap. It is down to less than 1 per cent on the street, and the fact is reflected to an easier market in New York, which is accompanied by a large increase in the export loan in that city. Philadelphia reports a strong demand for money, with heavy operations with Wall street in that particular. There is little change in the Western situation, but the tendency here is to an easier tone now that the May pressure to place transferred protract is over. There is money enough in Chicago for all legitimate needs at 6 per cent, and some claim that they are obtaining bank favors at less than that figure. The fact really argues a little more caution on the local money market than is shown, as the immediate effect of the setting this city a point of central reserve is undoubtedly in the direction of temporary stringency.

SECRETARY MANNING AND THE HOOKERS

Secretary Daniel is indignant. He proclaims vigorously against the minority report on the State printing contract. In that report he singled out for censure. He is not sentimental or corrupt, but improved for care because. He refuses to see any corruption, and insists that Fred Gunn's election to the office of the contract to divide between the two firms was the result of the Commissioners. He declares that he has not call for a certain discretion, but as he seems to be fond, to say the least, in his perceptions, it is necessary to point out the ground on which the justice of that report rests. As a preliminary the case is entitled to special consideration, now that a plan of settlement has been agreed.

It is due to Mr. Daniel to distinctly state that no evidence offered tolerated any corruption on his part or the part of any Commissioner. The report rests on collateral ups by several points to prove the corruption. The was according a fair deal, but none too much. He has a right to ask for more. He should have said in effect: Gentlemen, I am profoundly grateful for your eminent confidence in my personal integrity, and hope never more to merit reason for carelessness in the discharge of a public duty. It would have been to his credit had he also admitted that he was sent to know that the other members of the board. He is Chairman, and the custom is to have the whole matter in the Secretary of State, except as a qualified and formal way. He is supposed to give close attention to all state printing, while the Auditor, Treasurer, and Attorney-General pay very passing attention to it. Even then the Treasurer called the bond and refused to sign the contract. He suspicions should have been collegiate. They probably rested upon the fact that no other bid was in legal form and the current quality of all the bidders that the highest and only currently made old bid should be accepted. These considerations certainly justified suspicion and the refusal to accept the Hooker bid without inquiring into the case. It was Mr. Daniel's duty to have that inquiry made by the Commissioners, and the fact that he did not do so is no excuse for his refusal to accept the bid. It was Mr. Daniel's duty to have that inquiry made by the Commissioners, and the fact that he did not do so is no excuse for his refusal to accept the bid. It was Mr. Daniel's duty to have that inquiry made by the Commissioners, and the fact that he did not do so is no excuse for his refusal to accept the bid.

But there was a two-fold view of contention to be considered. We refer to the fact that one of the complainants, Strahan, showed himself the conspiracy contrary. His duty from that hour was plain. He should have called the Board of Contract together, and the facts before the meeting, and as a body the Commissioners should have acquitted the contract, no matter what inconvenience might have followed. There was here a great opportunity to retrieve the original blunder and make an enviable reputation for official fidelity. Instead of that he seemed to go upon the supposition that he had been caught napping and that the best way out was to keep still about it. He evidently hoped the contract would elude attention. Fortunately these days of reporters' enterprise are on the building the professions, "there is nothing hit that shall not be revealed," that the pursuit of such a course was a doorway folly.

LET THE REPORT RISE TILL SEPT.

It appears that an effort will be made to succeed to have Bowman's amendment to the Hunt Drainage bill reconsidered and then have the bill dropped altogether. The author of the bill said before the Inter-State Board last Saturday that he had reason to believe that this will be done. But if the Bowman amendment is not cut, as any night of the Bailey amendments providing that Joint consolidation shall restore the water power to be created by the proposed cutting at the expense of Chicago, the unanimous sentiment commanding Chicago to find the money required to have a commercial city channel that the rocks 60 wide at the bottom, with eighteen feet depth of water, and a velocity to discharge a river of 600,000 cubic feet per minute; the many large settlement suits involving millions, and the assessment for anticipatory damages of millions. Any one of these is objectionable as well as the ridiculous Bowman outside. The people of Chicago would hesitate long before accepting the Hunt bill in its original shape; they would vote down the bill as amended in the committee almost unanimously. It is an insult to Chicago to pass it.

Some persons say: "There is no harm in passing the Hunt bill now, as it will be an acknowledgement of the right of Chicago to send the sewage down the Desplaines Valley into the Illinois River." This is bunting. The right to send the sewage down is that way is acknowledged already in numerous acts of the Legislature, especially by the Canal act of 1865, the amended Canal act of 1871, and the last resolutions adopted in 1885 by the General Assembly. Besides, there are numerous contracts between the city and the State at large covering the feature of the case. The adoption of the Hunt bill would establish no new right or privilege. It would merely encourage extravagant legislation, incompetence and officeseekers, and it would be regarded as a continual menace to Chicago taxpayers.

Others say: "Well, the Hunt bill need not be presented to a vote of the people for two years. It can be held back for a couple of years." If it passes in its present shape it must be submitted next fall. If it is amended so as to provide that it shall not be submitted until 1889 it will prevent any progress in the solution of the drainage problem for a year and a half, and it will give a good deal of trouble during the political campaign in the Presidential year. It will be made the subject of bargains and trading. The bargains and trades will not be to the advantage of the bond of the city. The next thing, then, that can be done with the Hunt measure is to let it rest, to fold it up and put it away. Governor Oglesby appointed several. The superintendent of the scheme to the Inter-State Board does not exist. Those who discussed it at the meeting did not appear to understand it, and Mr. Hunt's explanation of its practicable was an exasperation and deceptive as usual. Some of his alleged "facts," too, did not fit—as, for instance, in reference to the expense of Washington collections. It is true that the blind report of the Board of Public Works makes it seem that the cost of collections is 5 per cent of the aggregate. But this is exactly not the case. The expense of collection, the cost of laying new mains, and repairs necessitated by our extensive water system are "charged" as the "expense" of the department. The true has been taken as the cost of collection. Under the new administration these expenses are being reduced. Mr. Hunt's salary might appropriately stop, therefore, as a very unstable foundation.

The Cook County members had better unite with the Democrats in deceptating the measure bill. It is no good.

MURPHY'S INFINITE "MULE."

The New York Tribune prints an elaborate essay on the utter perilous from the use of saccharine. Boutlet, the Pacific National magnate, and present multi-millionaire Senator from California. Unfortunately the tests stated by Senator Stanford as to the ruption of wealth and the actually dependent relations of capital and labor will hardly receive the consideration they merit from the laboring classes. The Contractor, who hearing evidence that Senator Stanford was something of a laborer in the course of his preparation, is quite fair, and, coming from another source, might produce some impression. With honest motives, however, numerous economic points respect have arisen, and the average workman listening to Gov. Stanford's assertions touching the need of greater diligence, industry, and frugality is apt to think of the preacher who pointed his finger to the hard and dusty way while himself comfortably reading the primrose path. Senator Stanford should remember Hood's account of the villager between the little man and the big one. "Little straight, wide, walk straight," said the big man. "Show me the way, will you," replied the little man, "and when I see you walking straight I'll try and follow."

When Gov. Stanford speaks of the creation of wealth, the mind of the ordinary reader turns at once to the Pacific Railroad job, out which several individuals sometimes known as the "Big Four," got $1,000 each, and in the course of a few years realized an aggregate return of nearly 50 million cash and about a half profit. This "creation of wealth" was pernicious in its effects, but not in its methods. Congress and capitalists in defiance of law, the Pacific Railroad Official Robber and shark

[illegible]

The foregoing table is respectfully commended to the attention of the City Council and the Mayor in connection with placing a capable man at the head of the Inspection Bureau of the City Government.

SUPERSTITIOUS NOTES.

The London Standard of April 30 contains a column advertisement adressed to the holders of Confederate bonds. It alleges that a New York lawyer has been employed to plead the case of the bondholders before Congress, and influence that the case is a strong one, as the Government of the United States has reclaimed land taxes by forbidding the Confederate States to redeem the bonds. It also intimates that the people of the United States are gradually coming around to the idea that the bills is a just one and should be paid. How many friends in favor of Southern Confederate engines are to be found with such folly as that the England ever seriously entertain the notion that a nation should pay the debts incurred by rebels warring in defiance? What was such a notion advanced before England, although tempted to do so, never considered the Southern Confederacy even as a belligerent power. If British subjects loaned money to an organization of American insurgents they must wait for their pay until their government is served. If they can find a Southern Confederate they should apply to it for payment. As for the Southern States, they are the Confederate [illegible]

[illegible] money enough to go round. To expect the Government to make a present of any part of the award to the purchasers of a Government which sacrificed to extravagance to or in the most serious crisis through which this country has ever passed, to substitute money invested in no for bankers and land is back to the country which inflicted the outrage, is too absurd a proposition for serious consideration.

Even if the Senate panel consulted the real interest of damage the people of this country would never consent to such a proposition. The award was made under the provisions of the treaty of Washington, but they ignorantly that under the provisions of the same treaty we seized and held by which they were deliberately and knowingly cheated out of $1,000,000 in duties. They have not forgotten that the Dallas commission was packed against them and that the Government was coerced into the acceptance of the Halifax Bounty. If Indiana, the soul of England, when a war arises that the citizens would take advantage. They have not forgotten that this award was covered by false statements, raised figures, and other means of the Government, raised figures, and other means of the Government, raised figures, and other means of the Government

PARNELLISM AND CRIME.

NO APPARENT RESULT OF THE FOUR DAYS OF DEBATE.

The Parnellite Motion a Slight Case of Sympathy Shown—William O'Brien Arrives Off the Bermuda to Tax York Harbor—A Dramatic Congressman Throws Into Prison in Liverpool—Workers Which the Agitators Have Been Carrying On Through the Press.

LONDON, May 5.—[New York Tribune Cable.] [Copyright, 1889, by the Tribune Association.] The result of debate on "Parnellism and Crime" have created no stir here, with the refusal of the House of Commons to legislate one way or the other at all. The result is not quite satisfactory to anybody, but if anybody has lost it is the Government. If anybody has gained it is the Parnellites. They are now able to say they have forced a vote of censure from the House of Commons and a committee of the House of Commons and the House has refused. The country has not spoken, but the country does not appear to be very much about matters. The English press certainly appears to believe there is something in the Times' charges, but does not think the Irish, would not prosecute the Times for libel. The Irish members are more than pleased, but neither have they created any great enthusiasm. Mr. Chamberlain's proposal for a select committee did not affect the debate, but it was a criticism. Mr. Morley's two words at the end of the debate suggested the jurisdiction of the committee to submit to the house-committee the question of the genuineness of the Times' letter. Mr. Parnell's letter to the Times, which was read by Mr. Lewis, has given the Irish members and their friends much satisfaction, and neither seemed to comprehend that it was a damaging blow. Even Mr. Lewis's statement that Mr. Parnell's letter was written before the publication of the Times' facsimile letter, and therefore could not be a reply to it, has not had the effect of lessening the satisfaction with which the Irish members and their friends regard the letter. Mr. Parnell's letter is considered a complete answer to the charges, and the Irish members are now more than ever convinced that the Times' letter is a forgery. Although sympathy is felt for Mr. Parnell in his misfortunes and much admiration is expressed for the manner in which he has borne himself throughout the debate, the sympathy and admiration are not sufficient to induce the Liberal members to vote with the Parnellites. The Irish members are now more than ever convinced that the Times' letter is a forgery. Although sympathy is felt for Mr. Parnell in his misfortunes and much admiration is expressed for the manner in which he has borne himself throughout the debate, the sympathy and admiration are not sufficient to induce the Liberal members to vote with the Parnellites. The Irish members are now more than ever convinced that the Times' letter is a forgery. Although sympathy is felt for Mr. Parnell in his misfortunes and much admiration is expressed for the manner in which he has borne himself throughout the debate, the sympathy and admiration are not sufficient to induce the Liberal members to vote with the Parnellites.

A Startling Fake a Success.

[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.] Some words relating to the Statue of the United States.

Paris, May 5.—[New York Herald Cable.] Bartholdi, the sculptor of the Statue of Liberty, has been in Paris for several days. He has been busy with the work of putting the finishing touches to the statue, which is to be shipped to America in a few days. He has been busy with the work of putting the finishing touches to the statue, which is to be shipped to America in a few days. He has been busy with the work of putting the finishing touches to the statue, which is to be shipped to America in a few days.

Arrest of William O'Brien.

DUBLIN, May 5.—Mr. O'Brien, M.P., and several others, including Mr. John Dillon, M.P., and Mr. Sexton, M.P., have been arrested on the charge of inciting to riot. The arrests were made at the meeting of the National League in Mitchelstown, County Cork, on Sunday last, at which Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Sexton, and others were present. The meeting was held in defiance of the proclamation prohibiting it. The police, who were under the command of Mr. Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, fired upon the crowd, killing three persons and wounding many others. The arrests were made by the police, who were under the command of Mr. Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, fired upon the crowd, killing three persons and wounding many others. The arrests were made by the police, who were under the command of Mr. Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, fired upon the crowd, killing three persons and wounding many others.

Bad Opinion Hurts the Parnellites.

LONDON, May 5.—Mr. Gladstone gave a dinner last evening at Dan Square, Hawarden, to Mr. Justice Day, Lord Herschell, and other members of the Royal Commission of the Times' charges against the Parnellites. The meeting of the Royal Commission was held at the house of Mr. Justice Day, and was attended by the members of the Commission, the counsel for the Times, and the counsel for the Parnellites. The meeting was held at the house of Mr. Justice Day, and was attended by the members of the Commission, the counsel for the Times, and the counsel for the Parnellites. The meeting was held at the house of Mr. Justice Day, and was attended by the members of the Commission, the counsel for the Times, and the counsel for the Parnellites.

A Combination of Friends.

The Rev. J. Hall Has Presented for Examining Committee in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.] The Rev. J. Hall has been presented for examination by the Liverpool Presbytery. The Rev. J. Hall has been presented for examination by the Liverpool Presbytery. The Rev. J. Hall has been presented for examination by the Liverpool Presbytery.

Arrest of Parnellites.

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Arrest of Belgians.

BRUSSELS, May 5.—[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.] The Belgian Parliament adjourned till next Tuesday, after which it will be prorogued. It is understood that the Government will not introduce any important measures at the present session.

Arrest of the American Delegation.

PARIS, May 5.—[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.] The American delegation to the Paris Exposition has been arrested for a slight breach of the peace. The delegation was arrested for a slight breach of the peace. The delegation was arrested for a slight breach of the peace.

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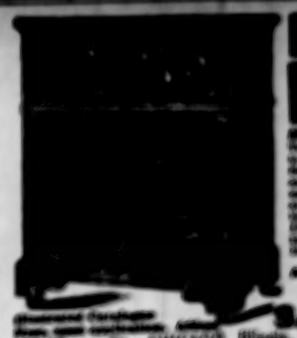

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SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.

FEMALES.

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SUNDAY MORNING'S NEWS.

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GENERAL.

Congressmen W. A. Wheeler, New York, Congressman-elect Wilson, Jamestown, Wis., and Lieut. Peary, Boston, are at the Grand Pacific.

Mayor Harlan, County Treasurer Harty, and Commissioner of Public Works Swift went to Fox Lake Saturday night. They will return this morning.

IN GENERAL.

United States Savings Bank and Safe-Deposit Co. have taken charge of the property of Lord, Abbott & Co., Boston dealers in boots and shoes, who went into the hands of a receiver on Friday last.

In the Interior of Friday last Knox's name was printed in the list of subscribers who had been charged with the following amounts, viz.: $5. Knox denies that any such charge was ever made, and says he subscribed $5 to the fund, and has paid it. The mistake was caused by a typographical error in printing the original list. The list has been given to Lorimer.

The Nineteenth Ward Young Americans have sent a challenge to the Hamburgs of the Seventeenth ward to play a game of baseball for $100 a side. The challenge was accepted, and the game will be played on the Seventeenth ward grounds, Halsted, near Lexington, this afternoon. The Young Americans have been practicing for the game for some time, and will be prepared to put up a good article of baseball.

The Harrison street police made three raids on disorderly resorts last night. The first was on the saloon of Thomas Hughes, at No. 211 South Clark street, where a number of men were found drinking after hours. From the basement of the saloon the police arrested a number of girls, who were taken to the Harrison street station. From the basement of No. 211 Hughes was taken to the Harrison street station charged with violating the city ordinance relative to the sale of liquor on the Sabbath. The police also raided the saloon of Thomas Hughes, at No. 211 South Clark street, where a number of men were found drinking after hours. From the basement of No. 211

IN AND AROUND NEW YORK.

LESSONS OF A SUNDAY PICTURED FROM FOREIGN.

FIGURES & OTHER DETAILS.

THE FOOD SUPPLY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

SAVED FROM STARVATION.

SAFETY FILM

MINES OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

VALUABLE PRODUCTS OF UPPER MICHIGAN AND WISCONSIN.

Nearly $30,000,000 Worth of Iron Ore to Be Taken from the Lands of the North in 1895—Its Value to Be Greatly Doubled by the Manufacture—Development of the Rising Region Since Its Discovery Forty Years Ago—Opening of Our Fifty.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 5.—[Special.]—The Upper Peninsula of the State of Michigan is one of the richest mineral districts in the United States, and taking into consideration the number of different minerals and metals found within its borders and their value to the arts and manufactures, the Lake Superior mineral-bearing district is probably the richest in the world. Recent explorations and developments have shown that the south and north shores of the great inland sea, first explored in 1671, are rich in mineral wealth along nearly their whole length. It is within the memory of men now living when Lake Superior was almost an unknown body of water, and it is only forty-two years ago since the first mine of copper was opened in Ontonagon County, Michigan. During the years that have since elapsed the copper mining industry has grown to great magnitude, and the mines of almost fabulous riches and extent have been discovered and opened.

The metals found in the Upper Peninsula are copper, iron, gold, silver, nickel, antimony, lead, zinc, chromium, manganese, and cobalt. The first four named are mined, and the others have been found in considerable quantities.

When the first copper mines were being opened in Ontonagon and Keweenaw Counties the first discovery of workable deposits of merchantable iron ore was made in Marquette County. In the summer of 1845 F. H. Everett, A. T. Carr, and S. A. Bardwell, explorers, found iron ore at Negaunee. In the succeeding year a few tons of ore were mined there. The first shipment of Upper Peninsula iron ore was made in 1848 by A. T. Crawford, proprietor of furnaces at Dowagiac, Pa. The ore was found to be Bessemer in every respect. In 1850 seventy-five tons of ore from the Jackson Mine were sent to Sharon, Pa., where it was smelted. In 1852 the first canal was nearing completion, and water communication was had with the lower lakes. In that year the Jackson and Cleveland Mines began shipping ore by lake. The ore was hauled over rough logging roads by teams to Marquette, some twelve miles from the mines. During the four years preceding 1856, when a railroad line was built from Marquette to Negaunee and beginning, nearly 20,000 tons of ore had been mined at the Jackson, Cleveland and Marquette Mines.

The entire product of the district in the year 1857 was 75,000 tons. Through the Lake Superior Mines, now the largest iron producers in the world, began shipping their ores. In 1858 the Lake Superior Mines were added to the list, and in 1859 the Washington Mine came into the productive class. The shipments from 1859 until the present time will appear from the figures given every year. The shipments from the mines of the district were 168,000 tons in 1860, 210,000 tons in 1861, 349,000 tons in 1862, 349,000 tons in 1863, 349,000 tons in 1864, 349,000 tons in 1865, 349,000 tons in 1866, 349,000 tons in 1867, 349,000 tons in 1868, 349,000 tons in 1869, 349,000 tons in 1870, 349,000 tons in 1871, 349,000 tons in 1872, 349,000 tons in 1873, 349,000 tons in 1874, 349,000 tons in 1875, 349,000 tons in 1876, 349,000 tons in 1877, 349,000 tons in 1878, 349,000 tons in 1879, 349,000 tons in 1880, 349,000 tons in 1881, 349,000 tons in 1882, 349,000 tons in 1883, 349,000 tons in 1884, 349,000 tons in 1885, 349,000 tons in 1886, 349,000 tons in 1887, 349,000 tons in 1888, 349,000 tons in 1889, 349,000 tons in 1890, 349,000 tons in 1891, 349,000 tons in 1892, 349,000 tons in 1893, 349,000 tons in 1894, 349,000 tons in 1895. To explain the total output of ore from the Lake Superior district, not including ores shipped to and from Canada, Ohio, Pennsylvania, etc., the ores were 100 in 1860, 100,000 tons in 1861, 200,000 tons in 1862, 300,000 tons in 1863, 400,000 tons in 1864, 500,000 tons in 1865, 600,000 tons in 1866, 700,000 tons in 1867, 800,000 tons in 1868, 900,000 tons in 1869, 1,000,000 tons in 1870, 1,100,000 tons in 1871, 1,200,000 tons in 1872, 1,300,000 tons in 1873, 1,400,000 tons in 1874, 1,500,000 tons in 1875, 1,600,000 tons in 1876, 1,700,000 tons in 1877, 1,800,000 tons in 1878, 1,900,000 tons in 1879, 2,000,000 tons in 1880, 2,100,000 tons in 1881, 2,200,000 tons in 1882, 2,300,000 tons in 1883, 2,400,000 tons in 1884, 2,500,000 tons in 1885, 2,600,000 tons in 1886, 2,700,000 tons in 1887, 2,800,000 tons in 1888, 2,900,000 tons in 1889, 3,000,000 tons in 1890, 3,100,000 tons in 1891, 3,200,000 tons in 1892, 3,300,000 tons in 1893, 3,400,000 tons in 1894, 3,500,000 tons in 1895.

The mines which have shipped over 1,000,000 tons since their opening and their product to the end of 1894 are as follows: Cleveland, 1,000,000 tons; Jackson, 1,000,000 tons; Lake Superior, 1,000,000 tons; Washington, 1,000,000 tons; Lake Angeline, 1,000,000 tons; Champion, 1,000,000 tons; Republic, 1,000,000 tons; Ishpeming, 1,000,000 tons; Lake Superior, 1,000,000 tons; Chapin, 1,000,000 tons; Lake Superior, 1,000,000 tons; Ishpeming